





## Christian Secretary.

HARTFORD, FRIDAY, JULY 23.

## Vinet and Chalmers.

The Rev. Mr. Turnbull delivered an interesting discourse at the North Baptist church last Sabbath evening, on the death of Dr. Alexander Vinet and Dr. Thomas Chalmers. The house, notwithstanding the oppressive weather, was filled in every part, and the most profound attention was manifested, evincing the interest felt by the audience in the illustrious men whose characters the speaker was portraying. We cannot give anything like a fair sketch of the discourse in a brief newspaper paragraph, and shall only attempt to glance at some of the more prominent points in the discourse.

After his introductory remarks, the speaker said these two great and good men, who belonged to similar eras, and represented similar principles, the one amid the hills of Scotland, the other among the mountains of Switzerland, have recently, and within a few days of each other, suddenly and unexpectedly ascended to heaven,—caught up, so to speak, like Elijah, in chariots of fire; while the weeping hosts of the church, half in wonder, half in grief, are exclaiming, "My Father! my Father! the chariots of Israel, and the horsemen thereof!"

Alexander Vinet was born on the 17th of June, 1747, in the city of Lausanne, capital of the Canton of Vaud, one of the richest cantons in Switzerland. It lies towards the north and upper end of the lake of Geneva; one of the most attractive regions in the world, with the Bernese Alps on the one side, and the Jura mountains on the other, and halowed in every part by the genius or prowess of her sons. He was descended from a highly respectable family, and received a liberal and thorough education.

In 1817, Vinet accepted an appointment as Professor of Theology in the Academy of his native town. Subsequently he resigned his place as a minister of the Established Church, satisfied that the union of Church and State is unscriptural and injurious to the interest of vital Christianity. Upon this subject he has written a volume of great power and eloquence. He was retained as a Professor of Theology, however, until the Free Church movement occurred in Switzerland. Like Chalmers in Scotland, Vinet was the heart and soul of this movement, and he had the satisfaction before his death of seeing a church formed, in which its ministers and members would be free to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, yielding allegiance to none but Jesus Christ.

The conduct of the Government, which appears to be radical and infidel, consisting chiefly of Associationists, rationalists and demagogues, has been atrocious. In the name of liberty they have not hesitated to persecute these noble spirits. They went so far even, as to threaten Vinet with stoning and imprisonment. But the persecuted ministers and members of the Free Church, with a calm decision and heroic self-sacrifice, worthy of the martyr, preferred to obey God rather than man, and bid defiance to these miserable despots of the mob, who alone claimed to be free. We commend this fact to Mr. Greeley, of the Tribune, and all who, like him, are advocates of Association.

A single volume only of Vinet's writings has been translated into English. This volume was first published in this country, and subsequently in Scotland, where it has met with a ready sale—three or four editions having already been printed.

The history of Dr. Chalmers and his connection with the Free Church movement in Scotland are so well known that it is not necessary to refer to them here. One fact in his life, however, is worthy of notice. Chalmers had been educated for the ministry and entered upon his duties without ever having experienced a change of heart. He had been trained in that peculiar style of Christian Nurture that is becoming somewhat fashionable in this country of raising up Christians from infancy. After he had attracted some notice by his writings and his eloquence as a preacher, his attention was turned to the subject of evangelical religion, and a mighty transformation was about to be wrought in his whole mental and moral character. He discovered that the cold and heartless system of rationalistic belief which he had hitherto cherished was but the thin covering of a refined sensualism, a subtle infidelity. In investigating the evidences of Christianity he found that the simple and stern truths of the Gospel alone possessed the power to transform and satisfy the soul. He yielded himself explicitly to their control and awoke to a new and glorious life. It seemed as if he had come from a barren wilderness to a land flowing with milk and honey; or as if he had passed from the darkness and horror of night into the radiance and joy of a new-born day. The divinity of Christ and the doctrine of justification by faith poured their light upon his spirit, and he rejoiced with joy unspeakable and full of glory. From this period his heart was roused and he began to reach with a new and strange power, as surprising to himself as it was to hearers. In fact he was now a converted man—a minister born of God, and by the Holy Ghost with power from on high. This fired his heart with love to souls,—this winged his words with a life-giving energy. Thousands flocked to hear him, and many were born into the kingdom of God under his heart-thrilling appeals.

We are informed by Mr. T. that by intelligence received from Scotland by the last steamer, he learns that Chalmers died on the last day of May, instead of the 22d of that month, as previously stated.

## John Foster and Robert Hall.

The names of John Foster and Robert Hall are familiar to the religious world. Although widely dissimilar in their style, habits of thinking, and in fact almost every other, particular, except in some general views on religious subjects, their names will go down to posterity together. They were both ministers in the Baptist Church; but while one could draw around him and hold in breathless silence crowded and ruffled auditors, the other seemed doomed to preach almost to bare walls; and yet he possessed a mind vastly superior to the former, while both, in some points, failed to reach the truth.

Foster has been accused of heresy, and the charge may be partially true; for he was so constituted that he was constantly following the impulse of his own feelings, instead of seeking for truth in the word of God; and yet he maintained a firm belief in the scriptures. In holding common

nion with himself, he would at times become lost in the mazes of his own imagination, and while reflecting on the destiny of man, he would exclaim, "It is in vain to declaim against scepticism," and yet in the midst of these feelings he could say,—"One of the very few things that appear to me not doubtful is the truth of Christianity in general." He was an isolated man; his feeling of individuality leading him almost to discard the notion of church organization. He believed that there was more of appearance than of reality in the union of churchmembers; and that at all events its benefits were greatly overrated. With the exception of public worship and the Lord's Supper, he was averse to every thing institutional in religion. In a correspondence with his intimate friend, Rev. Joseph Hughes (for he cultivated friendship with a few), on this subject, Mr. Hughes objects to his opinions as follows:

"I think your conclusion strange. To be sure, if there were no churches there would be no ecclesiastical squabbles; and it may be added, if there were no states, there would be no civil broils; and if there were no vegetable productions, there would be no deadly night-shade; and if there were no water, no one would be drowned; and if there were no fire, no one would be consumed; and if there were no victuals, no one would be choked. Church members may egregiously err; but when you scout the whole tribe, and all their works, tell us how we ought to proceed; make out a sublime case, and show at least that the way you would substitute would be free from the objections that cling to the old ways, and would secure greater advantages."

Foster's feelings gave law to his judgment, and by keeping aloof, as it were, from the world, and by almost discarding books and society, and giving full scope to his fruitful imagination, he became the creature of his own musings. Hall, on the contrary, seemed formed for society, while his mind was adapted to the purpose of presenting the truth in a manner so as to produce the best possible effect, instead of seeking for those truths which lie beyond the reach of mortals.

An interesting review of "The Life and Correspondence of John Foster" appeared in a recent number of the British Quarterly Review, in which we find the character of Foster and Hall contrasted. The writer says:

"When Foster was about thirty years of age, he questioned himself after this wise, 'Have I so much originality as I suppose myself to have? The question arises from the reflection that very few original plans of action or enterprise ever occurred to my thoughts.'—(i. 188.) About the same date, he makes the following entry in his journal, suggested by his having been several times in company with Mr. Hall:—'The question that leads most directly to the true estimate of a man's talents is this—How much of new would prove to be gained to the region of truth, by the assemblage of all that his mind has contrived? The highest order of talent is certainly the power of revelation—the power of imparting new propositions of important truth; inspiration, therefore, while it continued in a given mind, might be called the paramount talent. The second order of talent is perhaps the power of development—the power of disclosing the reasons and proofs of principles, and the causes of facts. The third order of talent perhaps is the power of application—the power of adapting truth to effect.'—(i. 216.) From many passages now printed from the pen of Foster, and from passages still stronger in his letters, we conclude that Foster would have described Hall as being most powerful in what he has designated as the 'third order of talent,' as possessing his next degree of power in the second order, and as least powerful in the first. And we feel obliged to admit the substantial correctness of this judgment. The extraordinary talent of Robert Hall was not that which discovers truth, nor that which profoundly investigates its reasons or its causes; but that which presents and applies it with clearness, and with singular beauty and effect. Not that Hall should be accounted deficient in the power of investigation and analysis; on the contrary, few men ever saw a topic more distinctly, in its parts, in its causes, and its consequences. In general, his mind came in upon this subject—if we may so speak—with the authority of a field-marshal, calling the strugglers, and the broken sentences to their places, and imparting relation, order, and unity to the whole, with an admirable skill and promptitude. If he failed, it was in the want of comprehensiveness, not as overlooking the distinctness of the parts which were really before him, but as not seeing the subject in entirety, and thus leaving his conclusion in consequence more open to objection than he supposed. In any other man, his faculty, even in this respect, would have been extraordinary; if it be not so spoken of in him, it is because he possessed another in a much higher degree."

In no respect was the mind of Foster so much distinguished from the mind of Hall as on this point. Hence it happened, that originally, while the strength of Foster, can hardly be said to have been a matter of effort, and certainly was no matter of pretension with Hall. The aim of Robert Hall, through the greater portion of his life, was to establish, to commend, and to diffuse the received truth, in the best possible form, and with the best possible accompaniments. To a mind like that of Foster, the more fervid genius of Hall must often have appeared as much too eager to give endorsement to its applauded dogma, and as not by any means suspicious enough in the examination of its credentials. The great essayist would feel disposed to ask many questions, and to indulge in many discriminations, while the great orator would see no occasion for submitting to the one kind of impediment or the other. The one always wrote in the manner of the preacher—the other always preached in the manner of the writer. The one, accordingly, would not suffer his course to be hindered by attending to subsidiary points, which, in his own judgment, did not affect the main question; the other took the greater questions and the less within his ample range, and knew nothing of rest until he had equally disposed of them all. The one challenged the cultivated, but still the popular, thinking and sentiment in his favor; the other made no such appeals, but seemed to fall back, as if in sullen pride, on the pure reason of the thing, and calmly left the scrutiny of the most intellectual to do its worst. The more popular effect might satisfy the one, but that was far from being sufficient to give contentment to the other.

It was not possible that an intellect of such power as that of Foster, when taking such a direction, should fail of originality. It was an intellect which travelled further than that of other men, and it

would of necessity see more. It plunged to a deeper bed, and would fix its eye on wonders to which men of ordinary power could not reach. The surface of things might be beautiful, but the mind of which we speak, coveted the whole beauty—the interior as well as the exterior, the beauty beneath as well as above. It was a mind bent upon knowing all the knowable. It was ever moved by the persuasion that there is a reason and a harmony in all things, and it was intent on eliciting those secret forms of the beautiful wherever that should be found possible. Foster did not need to be assured that there are barriers which the human spirit may not pass; but he was not always prepared to admit that those barriers were so near as priests and people, in their indolence or credulity, were pleased to suppose. He was convinced that there were more distinct, more profound, and sometimes far other views than the popular to be attained on most subjects, and he sought to attain to them. His strong individuality, which gave so much isolation to his mind, even from his childhood, naturally led him to such conclusions, and prompted him to such effort. Take the following passage as indicating the strong mystic or gnostic kind of feeling which haunted him in the seasons of his deeper thoughtfulness. Be it remembered, too, that this language is from a young man—a man of thirty.

"I want to abstract and absorb into my soul the sublime mysticism that pervades all nature, but I cannot. I look on all the vast scene as I should on a column sculptured with ancient hieroglyphics, saying 'there is significance there,' and despairing to read. At every turn it is as if I met a ghost of solemn, mysterious, and undefinable aspect; but while I attempt to arrest it, to ask it the veiled secrets of the world, it vanishes. The world is to me what a beautiful deaf and dumb woman would be; I can see the fair features, but there is no language to send forth and impart to me the element of soul."—Vol. i. p. 175.

From this characteristic tendency, it has happened that his compositions always appear like those of a man, who, before committing himself to the act of writing, has meditated on the substance of his theme until he has not only waxed brighter and brighter under his gaze, but until the suggestive thoughts teeming from it have formed a rich halo about it; and who commonly finds himself constrained to linger for a while in this outer circle of material for reflection, before coming immediately to the central matter from which it has emanated.

Enough is before us in these volumes to show that Foster, like Archbishop Whately, was more a man of thought than a man of reading. Many of the speculations, which he appears to have regarded as novelties, had been the property of a long succession of thinkers before him; but it is hardly to be doubted, that we owe many an original mode of setting forth and of illustrating these conceptions, and many a conception original in itself, to the fact that Foster, with all his book-buying, and with all his vows as to the reading to which he would apply himself, was not really a man of books, but almost entirely a man of reflection. If he could have been brought to read systematically and largely on any subject, we should have supposed that he would have done on the philosophy of the mind, so cognate to his characteristic tendencies, and so necessary to an adequate treatment of many of the questions in which he felt an intense interest. But so late as the year in which he published the first edition of his essays he thus writes—

"My total want of all knowledge of intellectual philosophy, and of all metaphysical reading, I exceedingly deplore. Whatever of this kind appears in these letters is from my own observation and reflection, much more than from any other resource. But everything belonging to abstraction has cost me inconceivable labor, and many passages which even now may not appear very perspicuous, or not perhaps even true, are the fourth or fifth labored fruits of the ideas. I like my mind for its necessity of seeking the abstraction of every subject, but at the same time this is, without more knowledge and discipline, extremely inconvenient, and sometimes the work is done very awkwardly and erroneously."—Vol. i. p. 300.

Four years later he adds—"Among books I am muddling on in a poor way. Many of them I never look into; some of them, when I do look into, I cannot understand (per ex. Cudworth, Locke, Hume &c.) The bits and sections I read without order in others, I utterly forget, and in short, but for the name and notion of the thing, I might nearly as well have no books at all, excepting, indeed, those with pictures in which I find nearer my taste and capacity."—Vol. i. p. 408.

## Where are the Ten Tribes?

There is little evidence to support the opinion, that the Ten Tribes removed by the "King of Assyria in the 9th year of Hoshea, and placed in Hahlah and Tabor by the river of Golan, and in the cities of the Medes," are collected together in some unexplored region of Asia, or Africa, and that future efforts to discover them will prove successful. There is still less evidence to support the supposition that the tribes of North American Indians are their descendants. There are various opinions respecting the location of Hahlah and Tabor, or what names they were afterwards called by. They were unquestionably places in Assyria, or countries bordering upon it; and Jews are now found in great numbers within what was the ancient Assyrian empire, and in contiguous nations.

In the reign of Buonaparte, there was an estimate made for his information, of the number of the Jews now in the world, as far as ascertained, and it was as follows:—

In the Turkish Empire, . . . . .	1,000,000
Persia, China, India on the east and west side of the Ganges, . . . . .	300,000
In the west of Europe, Africa and America, . . . . .	1,700,000
	3,000,000

This is as large a number as the whole population of the old territory of the United States at the close of the revolutionary war; and a much larger number than could be reasonably expected to remain of a people embracing the whole twelve tribes, wasted, plundered, led into captivity, slain in battle, massacred, scattered among all nations, hated and persecuted of all as they have been. Maltebrun thinks the number of Jews now found among the various nations of the earth, amounts to four or five millions. There does not appear to be anything left on record in the Old Testament to give any support to the idea that the ten tribes remained where they were first located, or left there together, and found a refuge in remote regions. Many, we are informed, did return to Judea, and prob-

ably a large majority; and others at different periods of their wonderful history, scattered themselves among all the nations of the earth as they are now found. The writers of the New Testament speak to, and of the whole twelve tribes as known to them. Paul in his address before Agrippa says, "Unto which I promise our twelve tribes instantly serving God day and night hope to come." How did he know what the ten tribes were doing, if the knowledge of them was lost to him? And again in Romans, "My heart's desire and prayer to God for Israel is that they may be saved. For I bear them record that they have a zeal of God, but not according to knowledge." Is he not speaking of the whole nation of Israel? How could he say this if ten twelfths of his nation were unknown to him?—So in the 9th of Romans, when his soul seemed on fire for the awful condition of the Jews, seeking salvation by the works of the law, and not by faith in Christ, would he have failed to mention the still more hopeless condition of the ten lost tribes, to one of which he belonged, the tribe of Benjamin; when he mentioned with great particularity, the honors conferred upon his nation? James addresses his epistle to the twelve tribes scattered abroad.

Since there is nothing in Scripture to warrant the belief that ten of the tribes are, or ever have been, for any long period separated from the other two, and that ancient or modern travelers and missionaries have nowhere discovered their existence together as a nation, it would seem that the question is fully answered respecting the Ten Tribes by saying they are scattered among all the nations of the earth—living under all forms of government—witnessing all varieties of religious worship and belief, and everywhere existing as a peculiar and distinct people.

## Which was the Best?

An acquaintance of ours not very long since expressed a wish for a definition of two terms in quite common use. One was the word "Democracy," the other, "a Good Preacher." We doubt not that others of our readers have sometimes been perplexed to know the precise meaning of these two phrases. As to the first of them, we have at present nothing to say; but we have an incident to relate which may aid in elucidating the latter.

Two young men, students for the ministry in a Theological Institution, were accustomed for a time to supply the pulpit of a neighboring church on alternate Sabbaths. After this arrangement had been in progress a few weeks, a brother visiting at the place inquired of a judicious member of the church which of the two young men was regarded as the best preacher. "Well," said the member in reply, "I do not know as I am prepared to answer that question, but I will tell you what I hear, and you can perhaps judge for yourself." When brother A. comes and preaches, (we shall be excused for not repeating the real names,) when brother A. comes and preaches, as the people are leaving the house after the services, I hear one and another and another remarking like this: 'What fine preaching we have had to-day? What an eloquent discourse? What a splendid sermon! and other similar expressions. But when brother B. preaches, as the congregation are retiring, they are generally rather silent and solemn, and perhaps two or three may be heard with a sigh exclaiming, 'What poor creatures we are? What should we do without a Saviour? and sometimes, 'What a glorious gospel this is! Now (said he) you may form your own opinion as to which is the best preacher."

We commend this incident to the special attention of all ministers, and particularly of young ministers and students. Let them answer, "Which was the best preacher?"

## College Rules.

Strict discipline is as necessary, to secure good order in Colleges, as in an army, or any other place where it is necessary that a few should govern the many. And in prescribing rules for the regulation of these Institutions, it has been found necessary in order to the maintenance of good discipline, for the Colleges to unite in certain regulations. One of these regulations, and perhaps the most important, relates to refractory students. When the faculty of a College find it necessary to expel a student for disorderly conduct, it is understood that other institutions will refuse to receive him for the remainder of his College course. This is a wholesome rule, and undoubtedly produces the effect, to a great extent, for which it is designed, of keeping wild and reckless young men within the pale of good order. But there may be cases when this rule should not be applied. A student may be expelled unjustly. When this is the case no objection should be raised against his admittance into another college; the facts in the case, of course, being fully understood.

A case of this kind recently occurred; and being one of that nature which may occur again, deserves to be fully and fairly understood, in order that the people, who are more directly concerned in such matters than the faculty of the College, may adopt some measures for their future regulation.—The expulsion of Arnold from Columbian College, for simply loaning to a slave, who supposed he could obtain his freedom under a law existing in the District, some twelve or fifteen dollars, is considered a sufficient reason for his exclusion from a College in New England. This is the only charge we ever heard brought against the young man, and for this he was expelled. The act was one of benevolence. The slave came to him and stated that he could obtain his freedom if he only had money to fee a lawyer. Arnold let him have it, and the consequences are known. But it was not known, nor even dreamed of, that a College in New England would refuse this young man admission in consequence of the unwarrantable proceedings at Washington. But such appears to be the fact, for we learn by the last Reflector that Waterville College, in Maine, has refused to receive him; and this too in the very face of the strong anti-slavery feeling that pervades that State, where a democratic Legislature has just passed a series of resolutions in relation to slavery and the annexation of slave territory, in language so plain that no one can misunderstand it.

The statement in the Reflector bears the signature of H. A. Graves, its former editor, and it is presumed that he is familiar with the facts in the case. He says:

"The expulsion of Mr. Arnold, of Charlestown, Mass., from Columbian College, for having given a colored man, who had a right to his freedom, a few dollars to enable him to procure it, is now an old story. Several months have elapsed since the citizens of the Free States were astounded by the announcement, and it is no part of our object to re-awaken the indignant surprise which was then so deeply and extensively felt. The particular facts in that case were solicited by Mr. Arnold's friends, and the President of Columbian College, in a long letter now in Mr. A.'s possession, stated them in full; and according to his own version at that time, the act respecting the slave was the only offence with which the student was charged, and for which he was expelled."

"But since that time Mr. A. has applied for admission to Waterville College. And the facts respecting this application and its result are those which now interest the public. We will briefly state them. The student wrote to the President, stating the circumstances of his dismissal from the college at Washington, and inquiring if he could be admitted at Waterville. The President, in reply, referred to the usage of colleges not to receive students from other colleges without a certificate of honorable dismissal, but added, that as Mr. A.'s case was 'quite peculiar,' a written statement from President Bacon, that in his judgment there was no valid reason founded on Arnold's conduct, would be received into a college in New England, would render it proper for them to receive him.—Mr. A. concluded that the statement which was then in his hands from Pres. Bacon, would answer this purpose, and without applying for another, proceeded to Waterville. The Faculty were thus supplied with all the facts; and yet, so careful was President Sheldon not to violate a rule of courtesy between colleges, that he kept the applicant in suspense, until he had written to President Bacon and received a reply; and on the basis of this reply the application was refused."

"President Bacon says, in this letter, that no such certificate as was asked could be given. He makes no definite charges against Arnold—designates no particular offence, but says the course of conduct which he pursued, and the principles of action he avowed, would have justified his removal from any college or any well regulated family in the land! He does not charge Arnold with the infraction of any one college law, but says his conduct was a flagrant violation of all the laws which require integrity of character, a due regard to the rights and interests of others, and fidelity to his duties and obligations as a student generally!"

"The fact that in the previous letter of President Bacon to Mr. Arnold and his friends, not the slightest allusion is made to any act of disobedience, or any offence, save that relating to the slave, and the fact that now, to President Sheldon, although such strong language is used, no particular crime is stated,—will lead every one to infer that Mr. Arnold is expelled from one college and refused admission into another, for no reason on earth but this:—he obeyed a first impulse of humanity and the golden rule of Christ, by a little private charity, and gave this with the impression that no one but the person aided would know it, and that no harm or wrong would result from it to any person living."

"Such—no more and no less—was the offence, which, we are now told, would justify the removal of a young man from any college or any well regulated family in the land! But we have no idea that the young man suffers any consciousness of disgrace, notwithstanding the disgrace actually attached to expulsion from college. He loses little, either in reputation or in literary advantages, by these singular reverses. True he no longer learns moral philosophy from President Bacon—he has received his last lesson in practical ethics at Washington; and he now, it is said, is pursuing his studies under Professor Smith, at New Hampton; but many will regard him as claiming, on this account, more of congratulation than sympathy. It is an education that a man wants—not a diploma."

"The communications of President Bacon sufficiently indicate the settled policy and controlling spirit of that institution. It would be a waste of words to attempt to persuade Northern students, after this that Columbian College is no place for them. Much has been contributed by citizens of the Free States to establish it, but the number of young men who will seek its advantages hereafter, from these States, will not, it is presumed, be so large as to require very often the assistance of the city police to keep them in proper subjection."

"With regard to Waterville College, a widely different feeling will exist, of course, and yet we apprehend its decision to refuse admission to Arnold will be extensively disapproved. It is not doubted that the motives of President Sheldon and his colleagues were perfectly honorable, and none can but respect them for a courteous regard to the decisions of another college Faculty, and to the usage among colleges respecting the admission of students. But the present was not an ordinary case. In the first place, Mr. Arnold had been connected with any college in the Free States, and done what he did at Washington, he would not have been expelled. His reception, therefore, at Waterville, would not have involved any violation of the principles or government common to Northern colleges. It would have been no offence to the fraternity of colleges throughout the world, with the exception of the few and comparatively feeble institutions in the slave States of America."

"Besides, were a native of the South, while a student in a New England College, to even violate the laws of the State, by aiding to restore a fugitive slave to his master, and to be, for this, expelled from the New England College, would he therefore be refused admission into a Southern College? We apprehend, that when it was found that no offence could be alleged against him but that of helping a Southern master to his property, he would be received without hesitation. What was punishable at the North would be deemed commendable in the South, and the student who had been true to the principles of his native State would be regarded with peculiar favor."

"ANTI-SLAVERY.—Dr. Baird, in his lecture on Thursday evening, mentioned a singular fact concerning the Greek Church, viz: that the priests are required to be married men, and whenever a wife dies the priestly office ceases until he is married again. They claim authority for this in the Scripture which reads, 'A bishop must be blameless, the husband of one wife.' In the Armenian Church this rule is extended so as to require that a priest shall also be the father of one child.—Springfield Gazette."

"Which is right, the Greeks or Romans? admitting, what is a fact, the claims of one to be as good as those of the other to the title of the only true church?"

"Two provinces in India have abolished the custom of burning widows on the funeral pile of their husbands. Infanticide is prohibited in the same colonies."

## Correspondence of the Secretary.

Southbridge, Ms., July 16, 1847.

Messrs. Editors.—Having occasion to make a tour through the Eastern section of your State, I have thought that perhaps a few thoughts suggested by the incidents of the journey might not be amiss for the columns of the Secretary.

Our good citizens of H. are not generally aware of the rapid growth of the Eastern towns of Conn. Though measurably conversant with that section of the State, I must confess that I was astonished at the numerous and beautiful villages which cluster along the banks of the Willimantic, the Shetucket and the Quinebaug. Where, a few years ago, was a gloomy forest, the busy hum of machinery are seen hurrying to and from their places of business. The Quinebaug, in particular, with its numerous falls, is thickly studded with these beautiful villages which seem to realize the tale of Aladdin's lamp. Not to speak of Unionville and Moosup—both thriving villages—though of somewhat older date, the village of Danielsonville in Killingly, which some eight years since was a mere hamlet, with a single small factory, is now a thriving village of 4,000 inhabitants. Some three miles above is Daysville, a small but flourishing village, and six miles further is Pomfret Depot, a village which bids fair to become a second Lowell. The hydraulic privileges here are excellent, and through the influence of Boston capital, they are fast developing. Six or seven immense stone manufacturing are now in operation, and others erecting. The falls here are among the most picturesque and beautiful I have ever witnessed. A mile farther on is Harrisville, a small but pretty village, and at the end of another mile is Arnold town; and again at the distance of a mile is South Woodstock, both pleasant villages. At the latter is a large and well conducted Academy.

I have never been more fully convinced of the importance of domestic missionary efforts, properly conducted, than in my present tour. Our Congregational and Methodist brethren have not been slow to perceive the advantage of occupying these new fields of labor. They have erected churches and supported pastors in these villages, until the infant congregations were able to sustain worship themselves. Much praise is due to them for this laboring to bring these communities under a religious influence; but many of the operatives in these manufacturing are members of Baptist churches elsewhere, or have been brought up in Baptist families, and shall we afford to such, no religious home? Our benevolence and our exertions should partake more of the progressive character. Efforts should be made to establish churches in these villages, and to sustain there the regular preaching of the word. It will not answer to have the occasional labors of an itinerant missionary, nor the uncertain services of neighboring pastors, but men of judgment and discretion must be stationed on the ground, who will visit the families of the village and seek out those who have been connected with other Baptist churches,—they must establish Sabbath schools and Bible classes, and by their zeal and energy rouse others to action. Nor, as a general rule, should those deputized for such a service be young even, just entering upon the ministry.—No station requires a greater degree of experience and skill than that of the pioneer pastor of a church in a factory village. Our experienced and prudent pastors are the men for such posts, and they should be liberally sustained. It may be necessary to appropriate from \$100 to \$200 per annum, for two or three years to these churches, but in five or six years they will be able to refund the money for the benefit of other feeble churches, besides contributing liberally for our foreign mission enterprises.

For one I cannot but hope that our Convention Baptist will immediately take measures to sustain efficient ministers in Danielsonville, Pomfret Depot, and several other prominent villages in the Eastern section of the State.

Yours, &amp;c. VIATOR.

## Installation.

An Ecclesiastical Council convened with the Baptist church, New Britain, the 13th inst. to consider the propriety of recognizing and installing Rev. Wm. P. Pattison as their pastor; and of proceeding to the performance of appropriate services.

Rev. Wm. Bentley was chosen Moderator, and Rev. J. R. Stone, Scribe. Prayer was offered by the Moderator.

After listening to a statement from the church, that they had unanimously called Br. Pattison to the pastorate and provided for his support,—that he had accepted the invitation and entered upon his labors, and that he had also been received to their fellowship on satisfactory testimonials, it was voted unanimously to proceed to the public exercises of recognition and installation in the following order:

Introductory prayer, by J. R. Stone; Sermon and charge, Rev. Dr. Pattison; Prayer of recognition, &c. father Bentley; Hand of fellowship, Br. A. Chapin; Address to the church, by R. Turnbull; Concluding prayer, Rev. Mr. Rockwell, of the Congregational church, and Benediction by the pastor.

The sermon, founded on John 20: 21, "As my Father hath sent me, even so send I you," was listened to most attentively. The preacher, who is a brother of the installed, and President of the Theological Institution at Covington, Ky., forcibly and in a very interesting manner, presented the leading features of analogy between the ministers of Jesus Christ in their mission to the world, and the great Head of the church himself, in his ministrations to the sons of men. The points of resemblance were these:—

- 1st. They have a common object, the salvation of souls.
- 2d. They are to be governed, and if his ministers indeed, they are governed by the same principles of action that Jesus adopted.
- (a) Great activity—"something must be done."
- (b) Dependence upon the blessing of God.
- (c) Implicit obedience in all things—in doctrines—as to ordinances, and in the employment of measures to do good.
3. They are actuated by the same spirit.
- (a) Of benevolence and pity, (b) of self-sacrifice.
4. They act in view of the same rewards, not earthly, but heavenly.

In view of the whole subject, one inference was presented as obvious and practically solemn.—The ministry is a high and holy calling, involving tremendous responsibilities. The other services were well performed and in good keeping with the sermon, and although they were somewhat lengthy, they were far from being tedious. The singing,

which was conducted by J. P. Patterson, was well done, and reflected credit on the leader and the choir. Br. Patterson's prospects are good—they have a delightful home, a good house of worship, a good population, and the good of other denominations. Many of them what most they need, the influence of the Holy Spirit.

P. S.—I perceive that in the issue of the 10th inst. I made Br. Phelps of New Britain the Education Society; in that he appears to be a ripe scholar, and is but justice to Br. P. to whom we do not know him, or allow him to say anything as if he thought any tioneable phrase, which was meant to convey the writer as to Br. Phelps' opinion on the Education Society, and that he had obtained, and possessed, without assuming anything.

## From the New York Revival in Framingham.

MR. EDITOR.—It cannot fail to interest your numerous readers to learn of the progress of the work of the Spirit in Framingham. Since the last session of the Society, which this church is so soon admitted to membership by baptism. Of this number, eleven of the baptized were twenty-five, who have recently been baptized, and another, a talented man. Of the twenty-four, were heads of families. In months in succession, and the grass. Nearly all of the most influential members of our church have been subjects of this work. Members have been about double of the church more than double, and is doing great things, has accomplished in connection with means of grace. We have hearers, no anxious seekers, no attendance in any way, no extra inquiry meeting. It has been of God's Spirit, impressing the deeply, though silently, and I to the Lamb of God.

Yours truly, Framingham, July 5.

BRANTFORD CHURCH.—A good friend writes that the Baptist Church in Brantford is prospering. Rev. A. M. has been engaged with the people in preaching and laboring with them. He has been admitted to the church, and several more are rejoicing in the solemn feeling pervades the church, and they are expecting that the better days.

ANOTHER MISSIONARY.—A friend states that letters were received, announcing the death of the Missionary of the Baptist Church, Burmah, in April last.

REUNIFICATION OF UNIVERSALISTS.—The "Universalist," published at that the Rev. W. S. Clark, of New York, has renounced editorship of the Universalist, and that he wishes to make a book against Universalism.

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RESIGNED.—Rev. R. W. C. the pastorate of the Bowdoin society, Boston, and the resignation. It is expected that his ministrations of the Sabbath will be correct; nor is it a matter of call for an investigation. On has not been baptized.

CONVENTION MINUTES.—The vicinity of this city can obtain sending from that the office of the Church Clerks.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.—The from Vera Cruz, on the 4th inst. Mr. Buchanan's letter to the Foreign Affairs, informing him of Mr. Triest as a special agent, purpose of forming a basis for the Mexican Government is disapproved, but has been officially Congress, but up to the 22nd of been procured.

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A monthly paper has been commenced, Florida, entitled the "Florida Emigrant."



## responsibility of the Secretary.

Southbridge, Mo., July 16, 1847.  
 Editors.—Having occasion to make  
 through the Eastern section of your State, I  
 thought that perhaps a few thoughts suggest-  
 incidents of the journey might not be  
 the columns of the Secretary.

citizens of it are not generally aware  
 growth of the Eastern towns of Conn.  
 I must confess that I was astonished at  
 and beautiful villages which cluster  
 banks of the Willamette, the Sheteket  
 Quinebaug. Where, a few years ago,  
 my forest, the busy hum of machinery  
 the ear, and thousands of inhabitants  
 hurrying to and from their places of busi-  
 Quinebaug, in particular, from its  
 is, thickly studded with these build-  
 which seem to realize the tale of Alad-  
 Not to speak of Unionville and Moo-  
 thriving villages—though of somewhat  
 the village of Danielsonville in Kill-  
 some eight years since was a mere ham-  
 4,000 inhabitants. Now three miles  
 away, a small but flourishing village,  
 and further is Pomfret Depot, a village  
 further to become a second Lowell.

The privileges here are excellent, and through  
 of Boston capital, they are fast devel-  
 or seven immense stone manufacturing  
 in operation, and others erecting. The  
 are among the most picturesque and  
 have ever witnessed. A mile farther  
 away, a small but pretty village, and at  
 another mile is Arnold town; and again  
 a mile is South Woodstock, both  
 villages. At the latter is a large and  
 select Academy.

never been more fully convinced of the  
 of domestic missionary efforts, properly  
 than in my present tour. Our Congre-  
 and Methodist brethren have not been  
 receive the advantage of occupying these  
 of labor. They have erected churches  
 distant pastors in these villages, until the  
 congregations were able to sustain worship  
 s. Much praise is due to them for their  
 in bringing these communities under a reli-  
 gious influence; but many of the operatives in  
 factories are members of Baptist church-  
 es, or have been brought up in Baptist  
 and shall we afford to such, no religious  
 benevolence and our exertions should  
 of the progressive church. Efforts  
 made to establish churches in these vil-  
 to sustain the regular preaching  
 d. It will not answer to have the occa-  
 sion of an itinerant missionary, nor the un-  
 der of neighboring pastors, but men of  
 and discretion must be stationed on the  
 who will visit the families of the village  
 and those who have been connected with  
 churches—they must establish Sab-  
 and Bible classes, and by their zeal  
 rouse others to action. Nor, as a gen-  
 eral, should those devoted for such a service  
 even, just entering upon the ministry—  
 requires a greater degree of experience  
 than that of the pioneer pastor of a church  
 village. Our experienced and prudent  
 the men for such posts, and they should  
 be sustained.

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which was conducted by Mr. Greene of Hartford,  
 was well done, and reflected great credit both up-  
 on the leader and the choir.

Br. Pattison's prospects and those of the church  
 are good—they have a delightful and thriving vil-  
 lage, a good house of worship, a busy and numer-  
 ous population, and the good wishes and prayers  
 of other denominations. May the good Lord grant  
 them what most they need, the refreshing, convert-  
 ing influences of the Holy Spirit.

ROYAL.  
 P. S.—I perceive that in your paper of the 18th  
 ult. I made Br. Phelps of New Haven, in a speech  
 before the Education Society, say a very foolish  
 thing; in that he appears to have claimed for him-  
 self a ripe scholarship and ministerial ability. It  
 is but justice to Br. P. to say, especially to those  
 who do not know him, that his modesty would never  
 allow him to say any such thing, nor even to  
 act as if he thought any such thing. The objec-  
 tionable phrase, which savors so strongly of ego-  
 ticism, was meant to convey only the sentiment  
 of the writer as to Br. Phelps' attainments. He stop-  
 ped when he had ascribed his acknowledgments to  
 the Education Society, under God, for the educa-  
 tion he had obtained, and whatever of ability he  
 possessed, without assuming any pride-pleasing  
 ing.

From the New York Recorder.  
 Revival in Framingham, Mass.

Ms. Editor.—It cannot fail to interest you and  
 your numerous readers to learn some facts in con-  
 nection with the work of the Lord in this place.  
 Since the last session of the Boston Association,  
 with which this church is connected, eighty have  
 been admitted to membership, thirty-three of them  
 by baptism. Of this number twenty-four were re-  
 ceived yesterday, twenty of them by baptism.  
 Eleven of the baptized were males—one a man of  
 twenty-five, who has recently expressed hope in  
 Christ, and another, a talented and successful phy-  
 sician. Of the twenty-four last received, seventeen  
 were heads of families. I have baptized eight  
 months in succession, and the revival is still in pro-  
 gress. Nearly all of the most aged, wealthy and  
 influential members of our congregation have been  
 made subjects of this work. The number of male  
 members has been about doubled, and the strength  
 of the church more than doubled. Truly God has  
 done and is doing great things for us. All this  
 he has accomplished in connection with the ordinary  
 means of grace. We have had no rising for pray-  
 ers, no anxious seats, no attempt to produce excite-  
 ment in any way, no extra meeting except the in-  
 quiry meeting. It has been the still small voice  
 of God's Spirit, impressing the mind solemnly and  
 deeply, thoughtfully, and leading the awakened  
 to the Lamb of God.

Yours truly, J. ALDRICH.  
 Framingham, July 5.

BRANFORD CHURCH.—A correspondent in Bran-  
 ford writes that the Baptist church there is in a  
 prosperous state. Rev. A. D. Watrous, of Lyme,  
 has been engaged with the pastor, Rev. Mr. Wheat,  
 in preaching and laboring with the people. Seven  
 have been admitted to the church by baptism, and  
 several more are rejoicing in God. A deep and  
 solemn feeling pervades the meetings, which are  
 continued by Bro. Wheat, and the church is con-  
 fidently expecting that these are but the beginning  
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## New Publications.

THE LIFE AND RELIGIOUS OPINIONS AND EXPERI-  
 ENCES OF MADAME DE LA MOTHE GUYON. To-  
 gether with some account of the personal history  
 and religious opinions of Fenelon, Archbishop  
 of Cambray. By Thomas C. Upham, Professor  
 of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Bowdoin Col-  
 lege. 2 vols. 12mo. Harper & Brothers.

Madame Guyon was born in 1648, in Montargis,  
 a French town situated about fifty miles south of  
 Paris. She was a woman of remarkable piety,  
 and, after her return from Italy, while confined in  
 a convent, she wrote her own auto-biography, by  
 order of her spiritual Director, La Combe. Prof.  
 Upham prepared the volumes before us principally  
 from these writings, which had before been printed  
 only in French. It is not expected that the reli-  
 gious opinions of a person educated in the Romish  
 faith, and an entire stranger to the Protestant reli-  
 gion, will correspond precisely with those of evan-  
 gelical Christians of the present day; but there is  
 abundant evidence notwithstanding, that she was  
 a devout Christian, as well as a person of extraordi-  
 nary powers of mind; and her writings will be read  
 with interest by the friends of a pure and undefiled  
 religion.

The second volume is principally occupied with  
 the acquaintance which was formed in the latter  
 part of her life with Fenelon, Archbishop of Cam-  
 bray—with the influence which was exerted by her  
 over that distinguished man—with the religious  
 opinions which were formed and promulgated un-  
 der that influence, and with the painful results  
 which he experienced in consequence. Madame  
 Guyon was compelled to suffer the vengeance of  
 Romish persecution for her faith in Christ; first by  
 imprisonment in a convent, and afterwards by four  
 years confinement in that horrid prison, the Bastille;  
 and subsequently she was banished for the remain-  
 der of her life to the city of Blois. In the midst of  
 her trials, while Catholic law was hunting her down,  
 she says: "Notwithstanding this unfavorable state  
 of things, God did not fail to make use of me to gain  
 many souls to himself."

Prof. Upham, in translating and preparing these  
 volumes for the press, has performed his duty in a  
 manner highly creditable to his talents and learn-  
 ing, and at the same time produced a work which  
 may be read with interest and profit. For sale by  
 Belknap & Hamersley.

A GRAMMATICAL CORRECTOR; OR VOCABULARY OF  
 THE CORRUPTIONS OF SPEECH. By S. T. Hurd.  
 Philadelphia, E. H. Butler & Co. publishers.

This is an amusing volume; the author having  
 collected all, (we think we are safe in saying so,  
 for a collection certainly was never before pre-  
 sented to the public,) the uncouth mannerisms, bar-  
 barisms, and false pronunciations with which our  
 country abounds, and placed them together in the  
 little volume before us. False pronunciations are  
 corrected, and the cant phrases peculiar to different  
 States of the Union are held up in so ridiculous a  
 light as to shame their authors out of the use of them.  
 We do not say that Mr. H. has presented a  
 perfect *Corrector*, but the use of this book in schools  
 and families would produce a happy effect in pro-  
 moting a pure and uniform language all over the  
 country. It is a small volume, about the size of  
 Webster's Spelling Book, and cannot be seriously  
 objected to on account of expense. Sold by Belk-  
 nap & Hamersley.

CHAMBERS'S CYCLOPEDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE,  
 No. 14.

The publication of this valuable compendium of  
 English literature is drawing to a close. Three  
 numbers more complete the series. For sale at  
 Bowers' News Office, where LITTLE'S LIVING  
 MAN, Burmah, in April last.—*Boston Atlas.*

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## From Mexico.

WASHINGTON, July 19th.  
 Lieut. Rogers, of the Navy, arrived at Wash-  
 ington this evening, with dispatches from the squa-  
 dre at Vera Cruz. He left Antonio Lizardo on the  
 4th inst.

The U. S. steamship Mississippi left here on the  
 14th inst. It was occasioned by spontaneous combustion of the  
 coal, and was extinguished by great exertions of the  
 crew, without material injury.

The Sandy Hill Herald gives the following par-  
 ticulars of the recent and fatal fire at Port Edward:  
 Five men killed by lightning.—During the  
 severe thunder storm on Sunday evening last, five  
 men were instantly killed by lightning. The others  
 were more or less injured, in a grocery store at  
 the upper lock at Port Edward, in this county.

The names of the killed were Hiram Belden, and  
 nephew of Mr. Belden, both of them physicians.  
 Richard Gillett and John Reynolds, of Port Edward, and  
 a stranger, name unknown.

THE SLAVE CASE.—Judge Daly on Saturday gave  
 his decision in the case of the two slaves who came  
 on board the Brazilian brig, and remanded them to  
 the custody of the captain, as being part of the crew  
 of his vessel, and had given them back to the  
 port from whence they were brought here.—*C. of  
 Com.*

POISONED CARRIAGE.—The Danbury (Ct.) Times  
 says that a child of Mr. Charles Chapman, of that  
 town, (King street district), was poisoned on the  
 16th inst., by putting a visiting card in his mouth,  
 which he had taken from a carriage. He died in  
 48 hours after. An analysis of the card by Dr.  
 E. P. Bennett, showed that the enamel or coating  
 was composed of carbonate of lead.

THE JEW IN PRUSSIA.—In its sitting of the 16th,  
 the three states of the Prussian Diet adopted by two  
 thirds the bill for the admission of Jews to all  
 places, except such as are connected with religious in-  
 structions.

From the Daily Times.  
 Foreign News.  
 Arrival of the Britannia.

IMPORTANT NEWS.  
 The Britannia arrived at Boston at 10 o'clock this  
 forenoon, Saturday, July 17. She left Liverpool  
 on the 4th, and has made a good passage.

The arrival of the ship of France will create a great  
 sensation among holders in this country. The fall  
 is fully equal to \$1.50 per bbl.

LIVERPOOL, July 4, 1847.—11 o'clock A. M.  
 CORN.—A signal depression has taken place in the  
 corn market since the departure of the last  
 steamer, and the market is now very quiet, and pre-  
 dominantly to the prevalence of fine weather and the growing  
 steadiness of the money market. Prices have be-  
 come unacceptably low, and an unusual gloom is  
 everywhere felt at the closing of our market year.

THE ELECTRIC MAGAZINE OF FOREIGN LITERA-  
 TURE for July, is welcomed to our desk. With a  
 delicately finished mezzotint, from a painting by  
 Sally, it contains the following articles:—1. Pain-  
 less operations in Surgery, a well written and liv-  
 ely article on the Lethen, from the North British  
 Review. 2. Leaves from the Life of Prince Tal-  
 leyrand. 3. Society in the age of Elizabeth. 4.  
 Light and Magnetism; Faraday's Discoveries—  
 an elaborate and instructive paper. 5. Anecdotal  
 Sketches of the French authors of the present  
 day. 6. Another Evening with our late poets.  
 These two last articles are from Fraser's Maga-  
 zine, and sustain the high reputation of that vigor-  
 ous periodical. 7. Allan Cunningham, a fine sub-  
 ject, well handled. 8. The two Millionaires. 9.  
 Literary Legislators, No. 6. R. Monckton Milnes.  
 One of Francis' admirable sketches. 10. Pacific  
 Rovers, (Blackwood's Magazine.) 11. Female  
 Authors. Mrs. Hemans. 12. Lord John Russell.  
 13. Memoir of J. F. Fenimore Cooper. Poetry  
 Miscellaneous. Woodford & Co. Agents.

THE CHLORINE OBSERVATORY, for July, Rev.  
 A. McClure, editor, a sound theological publica-  
 tion, is for sale by Brown & Parsons.

THE BAPTIST MEMORIAL for July is received.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL ALMANAC for 1848, by E.  
 L. Fowler, is received. Devoted to Phrenology,  
 with illustrations.

## News of the Week.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

A Most Singular Occurrence.

YARMOUTH, July 12, 1847.  
 Yesterday a most horrid event occurred at Oys-  
 tertown, in Barnstable. An infant child of Mr. Geo.  
 H. Hinckley was stolen from its cradle, while its  
 mother was temporarily absent from the room, and  
 thrown into the sea and drowned. The facts in this  
 case are substantially as follows: Mr. George H.  
 Hinckley occupies a part of his father's house, situ-  
 ated near the sea shore. On Sunday morning last  
 the Sarah Sanda came put into Cork in conse-  
 quence of an accident to her machinery. She was  
 expected to sail yesterday.

Yenud Lloyd is creating the greatest possible sen-  
 sation in London. She is engaged to sing for two  
 nights in Scotland.—Glasgow and Edinburgh, at a  
 remuneration of 1000 pounds.

Fever is dreadfully prevalent. In Liverpool it  
 has made the most destructive havoc among the  
 Catholic clergy, nearly having been swept away in  
 two months. The pestilence was in every instance  
 contracted by them while visiting the sick.

The above is up to the latest hour of the Britan-  
 nia's sailing—July 4, Sunday, 12 o'clock.

THE PRICE OF CORN is rapidly sinking. And at  
 the same time, our accounts from all parts of the agri-  
 cultural districts, especially from the great growing  
 tract in the midland and eastern counties, assure us  
 with one voice that never was there anything so  
 splendid in promise as the present appearance of  
 the crops.—*Liverpool Chron., July 3d.*

From the London Spectator, July 3d.  
 Mr. William Chambers, of Edinburgh, writing  
 from Düsseldorf, makes the following satisfactory  
 report of the crops in Germany:—

"After having made a pretty extensive tour  
 through Prussia, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Upper and  
 Lower Austria, Bohemia, Saxony, Hanover, and  
 some lesser states in Germany, also Belgium, I am  
 glad to say that everywhere the crops look remark-  
 ably well, and hold out the promise of a good or at  
 least an average harvest. In Bohemia the wheat was  
 extensive tracts of ground under potatoe crop than  
 elsewhere; the plant seemed strong and healthy; and  
 I was informed that, on examination, nothing  
 like that had been discovered in the young tubers.  
 In Saxony, and the parts of Prussia where I now  
 am, the crops of barley are heavier than I have seen

on fire; but in both instances the fire was discov-  
 ered and extinguished before much damage was  
 done.

Mr. Oliver Hinckley, the grandfather of the child,  
 is well known as a ship builder, and by all the  
 members of his family are most worthy and exem-  
 plary in their conduct. No families at Oystertown are  
 more respected, and there are none more kind and  
 giving. Why it is that such a family should be the  
 object of so much malice, is difficult to comprehend.  
 It is reported that these acts were committed by an insane person, and we hope such  
 may prove to be the fact.

THE CHILD-MURDER AT OYSTERTOWN.—A gen-  
 tleman of this city received a letter yesterday, giving  
 a further explanation of the murder of Mr. Geo.  
 Hinckley's child, at Oystertown, Barnstable, on  
 Sunday last. The coffin containing the corpse was  
 taken to the church on Tuesday, and all the neigh-  
 bors were collected there, and one by one, accord-  
 ing to the form of the old superstition, requested to  
 lay their hands on the coffin and declare their inno-  
 cence of the murder. When it came to the turn of  
 the mother of the child, she reluctantly laid her  
 hand on the coffin, and, by great effort, she man-  
 aged to say, "I didn't do it. I didn't do it." Her man-  
 ner created a violent suspicion against her, and  
 after she had been questioned a little, she made  
 a full confession of the murder, and also admitted  
 that she made the several attempts to set fire to the  
 house, which had been noticed heretofore.—*Boston  
 Post, Friday.*

Spain.—The intelligence from all the provinces  
 describe the prospects of the forthcoming harvests  
 extremely cheering. In several parts of the country  
 it has already been reaped.

The last accounts from the north of Spain state  
 that the Carlists are becoming daily more bold, and  
 that they have shown themselves in numerous de-  
 tachments in Catalonia.

Three Carlists taken at Lorida and sentenced to  
 be executed, received the Queen's pardon; the King  
 thinks that the Carlists have not been nearly so  
 good children as gratitude ought to have made them;  
 the Members are disgusted with  
 the monarch's leniency; and as the vast preponder-  
 ance of intellectual strength is on their side, there  
 can be no doubt as to the ultimate result. The ses-  
 sion has not been fruitless, for it has established  
 principles and defined political positions.

GERMANY.—Emigration to America, on a whole-  
 sale scale, is still going on. The United States get  
 the majority of the emigrants, and nearly all the  
 best. Some villages are entirely depopulated by  
 this emigration mania, and the Governments are  
 beginning to be alarmed at it.

TRINIDAD.—Letters from Constantinople of the  
 17th ult. state that unpleasant accounts had reach-  
 ed Constantinople from the Turkish coast, where it was  
 said the Turkish fleet had lost 3000 and 4000 men,  
 in an engagement with the mountaineers. Bedrhan  
 Bey, the chief of the rebels, was said to be at Van,  
 and that he was determined to defend that fortress  
 to the last extremity.



## Poetry.

For the Christian Secretary.  
Come and welcome to Christ.

"Come unto me, all ye that labor, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.  
Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find rest unto your souls.  
For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light."

Mat. 23, 29, 30.

Mark! the Saviour now is calling,  
Sinner, list—he speaks to thee;  
From his lips the words are falling,  
Come, ye weary, unto me,  
All ye burdened and distressed,  
Come, and I will give you rest.

Learn of me, for I am holy;  
Easy is my yoke to wear,  
I in heart am meek and lowly,  
Light my burden is to bear.  
Sinner, now my word believe,  
And no more my Spirit grieve.

O delay not—time is flying,  
And Eternity is near;  
See your friends around you dying,  
Soon the summons you may hear;  
Now to Jesus quickly turn,  
Unto God obedience learn.

Come with heartfelt deep repentance,  
Ere the day of grace be o'er,  
And the Judge pronounce your sentence  
To depart forevermore.  
Vain will be your anguished prayer,  
With lost spirits in despair.

Say, O sinner, is thy spirit  
Satisfied with things of earth?  
Worldly pleasures, can they cheer it?  
Happy thou, in scenes of mirth?  
No, in those thou'lt never find  
Rest of spirit, peace of mind.

Come to Jesus, he will give you  
Joys the world cannot afford;  
He is waiting to receive you,  
O how patient is the Lord!  
Now the heavenly call obey,  
Come, O sinner, come to-day.

Providence, July 8, 1847. M. L. F.

## Religious &amp; Moral.

For the Christian Secretary.  
The Walk to Emmaus.

"Love's redeeming work is done,  
Fought the fight, the battle won;  
Lo! our Sun's eclipse is o'er;  
Lo! He sets in blood no more."

COWDREY.

All relating to the blessed Jesus subsequent to His resurrection, and prior to His ascension, is fraught with an intense and joyous interest, even surpassing that which attaches to much of His glorious history previous to His engaging in that awful contest with the last grand enemy. Our painful sympathies with humiliation and agony, are no longer excited. We cease to behold the Immaculate, hungering and thirsting, weary and tempted, taunted and crucified. All that was grievous in His mission to this sin-shaded planet, is past forever. The life of sorrow, of watching and fasting, is gone; the death of shame and anguish is past, the icy bands of a three days' burial are sundered, and thenceforth we behold Him only as the triumphant and eternal Conqueror.

Aye! suffering and humiliation all departed as he passed the rocky portals of his deserted tomb, but in this transcendent victory not an iota of his love, compassion and condescension has left the victor. Hence the precious interviews granted to his unworthy friends subsequent to the resurrection, are comforting, tender and joyful, beyond all power of expression.

Does he hastily re-ascend to the congenial regions of purity and glory? O no; for forty days does the Divine Guest remain in this dark prison-house, and blessed days they were to that little band, and to the believers of all succeeding ages. If in his previous intercourse he had been anything less than infinite tenderness, we might fancy he had acquired an additional kindness in that three days' absence.

One of these exquisite scenes is furnished us in that beautiful description of the journey to Emmaus. This sweet narrative one would fancy must be related in the gospel of John, so like is it to those gems which the beloved gleaner gathered after the reapings of the other three evangelists; but we find it due to the more elegant, but less sweet and simple pen of the Syrian Physician. Probably Mark alludes to it when he informs us "after that he appeared in another form unto two of them as they walked and went into the country, and they went and told unto the residue." If one of these favored men was really, as is supposed, Luke himself, the interest of the narrative is enhanced in being thus related by an eye-witness and participant.

Can you not sympathize with the emotions and sorrows of those two disciples? Before them is a walk of a little more than seven miles, and as they proceed together, how strong the sympathy between the two bereaved ones. Are not their hearts filled with the same absorbing, and as they deemed mournful theme, and can they fail to converse upon it? They review the tragical history, and commune together of the astounding news brought by the women, which alas! they disbelieved. We may imagine how they wondered at the supposed idle and incredible tales related by Joanna, the Marys, and their companions. As they reason, a traveller approaching, kindly inquires the subject of their communication in their sadness. As Cleopas responds to the stranger's inquiry, O how his heart would bound were it only apprised of his new companion! He proceeds to instruct him however in the wonderful events that have filled so many hearts, but he is soon taught in his turn, and listens with glowing bosom to the celestial expounder of the inspired prophecies.

But they gain the village, and as the shadows are lengthening, will not permit their new friend in whom they had doubtless become much interested, to separate from them. He accedes to their affectionate importunity and all are together at their evening repast. Had no suspicion yet darted across these dark minds as to the real character of their Scriptural Expounder? Did not the declaration of their believing sisters dash upon their memory with a vague conviction of the presence they were now likewise enjoying? It would appear not.

Their guest taking bread, blesses, and distributes it to his two associates, and then indeed the amazing truth breaks upon those clouded minds. Then the darkened eyes are unclosed, O favored vision! to behold Jesus in their immediate society. But the object of his gracious interview accomplished, he disappears from their rejoicing sight, and leaves them to remind each other how their hearts had burned under his way-side teachings.

They had walked seven miles, the day is far waned in the encroaching evening, but the same hour witnesses the travellers on their return. Do they not enter the great Jewish capital with emotions very unlike the drooping feelings with which they departed? and with more eager and elastic footsteps? Where were the sad shadows on those faces now? They arrive among their brethren, but a part of their joyful tidings appear to be anticipated, by the announcement that the Lord had arisen indeed, and appeared to Simon. The two new comers are privileged to confirm the transporting intelligence, and while engaged in such blessed converse, lo, another joyful audience is granted.

We too, fellow disciples, have something exceedingly cheering in this sweet story of the Emmaus journey. Dear old town! thy very name has long been fraught with lovely and precious associations. Its inhabitants had little idea that the entrance of those three pedestrians into their village one evening, would immortalize it to all coming time. Perhaps as they walked through the street, people passing glanced carelessly at them and wondered what conversation was deeply interesting them, and then forgot the circumstance; little conceiving the emotion with which they shall at the last day again encounter one member of that group! O how little they were apprised of the unutterable joy or inconceivable woe, that will well up in their bosoms at another meeting!

But I spoke of the consolation afforded to us personally, by this narrative. Is it not so? Perhaps no two Christians ever conversed together respecting their Lord under greater apparent discouragements. The beloved Immanuel was gone, his presence had deserted them. In their weak faith and inadequate apprehensions, dreadful indeed was the scene that had recently closed in the silent darkness of the sealed and guarded tomb, while all prospect of again witnessing its once glorious tenant, and tasting the sweetness of his love, were gloomy indeed. No wonder at their sadness, with these views; but O at this dark hour how soul-transferring is the scene awaiting! Yea, the Beloved is actually with them even now, and they know him not. Ah, how much better were matters with them than they in their sorrow imagined.

But it may be instructive to observe that when the two disciples received this great blessing, their hearts and their tongues were engaged in communicating with one another about the Saviour whose absence they mutually deplored. Then the Desired One drew near. Suppose as these two Christians were thus walking and conversing, they had found no space for the introduction of that great theme, or could have spent but a few cold-hearted sentences upon it; do you believe in that case, the Master would have joined them? Would he have opened the Scriptures to persons whose hearts he beheld wandering elsewhere? If he had done so, could such icy hearts have burned?

S. E. L.

From the Examiner.

## Dueling.

The death of George D. Drongools, of Virginia, occasioned deep regret among a large circle of friends.

We knew him in other days. He was no ordinary man. His mind was unusually clear and strong, and, had no adverse circumstances occurred, he would have been an ornament to society, and an honor to the nation.

But it was in private life he charmed. So simple, so kind, so true! We never knew a more generous man; he was wholly disinterested, and knew how to sacrifice self with a grace which won him the love of friends, and the respect of acquaintances.

In an evil hour he was tempted, acting upon false notions of honor, to peril his life, and the life of another. His antagonist fell. From that hour he was an altered man; he knew no peace; and to drown the bitter thought, that he was a murderer, he sullied his soul still deeper in crime by drinking to excess! And in early life he was taken from us, a debased and self-blinded man!

Yet how like him was the last act of his life. This little paragraph below, inserted in newspapers without comment, and glanced at by the reader, possibly without thought, tells, at once, the rectitude of his intentions, and his own estimation of the depth of his crime.

George C. Drongools, in his will, gave all his property to the children of the individual who fell by his hand in a duel.

It has fallen to our lot, in days when we thought duelling so sin, if we could be said to have thought about it at all, to meet with many, to know well some, who had killed their men. We never knew one who lived in peace after the murder; we knew only two who survive, and they are sots.

The first time we were called upon to witness a duel was in Augusta, Georgia, in 1839. We were just entering manhood. The parties were from our native State. We knew them both well. They were stationed at their places, and at the word fire, the elder of the two, a man of promise and peace, fell dead. We saw him, saw his brother who gazed wildly into his pale face, just now so full of life, saw friends as they hurriedly took up his body, and bore him onward to his home. And we saw afterwards the gray-haired father as he bent over that body, hot tears falling down his cheeks, fall as one struck with palsy, for his prop, the boy of his hopes, was taken away, and there was no longer happiness for him on earth!

But the survivor! Business relations brought us together; we were his attorney; and we had to see him at his home, and our house. In company, we saw no change in him; he was light-hearted, almost frolicsome in his gaiety. He never spoke of the murder; by an unuttered, but well understood compact, (and how terribly did this describe the deed,) none ever referred to it. But soon we learned that he never slept without a light in his room. Soon after we found that he was fast becoming a drunkard, and scarce three years had passed since the duel ere he was stricken down in early manhood, and laid near his antagonist in the earth.

But his death! we were present at it, and never may we witness such another! That subject—so long kept sealed up by himself—so long untouched by family or friend—the murder of his school companion and neighbor, was at last broken by himself. "I could not help it," said he, as his eyes glared upon us, and his breathing became painful from its quick and audible action. We knew to what he referred; and endeavored to direct his thoughts into other channels. In vain. "I could not help it," he was forced into it; "I could not help it!" And all this was, in duelling sense, true. He had every excuse a man could have to fight; but when so assured, he exclaimed wildly, "It will not do—I murdered him—I see him now—I have seen him as he lay dead on the field, ever since I slew him. My God! My God!" And muttering these, and like sentences, with a shriek, such as I never heard mortal utter, he died!

Another instance. A young Scotchman came to Charleston, S. C., and settled there. He gave offense to a noted duellist, and was challenged; fought, and killed him. He removed afterwards to New Orleans; was engaged in successful business, and was regarded the merriest fellow about. His intimate friends thought the murder had made no impression upon him; not one of his relatives believed he cared any thing about it.

In 1834 or '35, he was engaged in large cotton speculations. News of a rise in price reached New Orleans, soon after he had shipped a large number of bales to New York. If he could sell, or make some particular arrangement, he could realize a fortune. But it was necessary to go to New York. He jumped on board a steamer, went to Montgomery, Alabama, and pushed rapidly on by land for Washington city. Over excitement brought on fever, and he was obliged to stop in the interior of South Carolina.

Full fifteen years, or more, had elapsed since he had killed his man. For the first time, he lay on a bed of sickness. He had fever and delirium with it. And in that delirium, with terrible anguish and maniac fury, he spoke of this deed of death! It made those of us who heard him shudder as we listened! Was his laughter, all along, forced? Had his merriment been lip-deep; of the intellect, and not of the heart? He grew better, and his physician thought him convalescent. Now and then he would start in his sleep, and exclaim, "Take him off me, don't tie his dead body to me!" but the fever had abated, and we all thought he would soon be well. He did grow better, but watching his opportunity, he went to a chest of drawers, as if for some clothing, stealthily took from it a razor, and drew it rapidly across his throat! It was a dreadful gash that he made, and would have been fatal, had not one who was near struck his elbow, and he was making the attempt upon his life!

Poor man! He knew, and had known no peace, since the day he killed his opponent. When he thought his end near, he made the confession. "He felt," he said, "as if he was a murderer, though no one charged him with the crime."

Our belief is, that no man who kills another ever feels otherwise! The mark of Cain is upon him, and he sees it if no other eye does.

Children, relations, friends, honors, houses, lands, and endowments, the goods of nature and fortune, nay, even of grace itself, are only lent. It is our misfortune to fancy they are given. We start, therefore, and are angry, when the loan is called in. We think ourselves masters, when we are only stewards; and forget that to each of us will it one day be said, "Give an account of thy stewardship, for thou must be no longer steward."—Bishop Horne.

## Public Acts.

PASSED MAY SESSION, 1847.

[No. 19.]

An Act in addition to "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the Times and Places of holding the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That all petitions to the County Court for the laying out, alteration or discontinuance of highways shall be heard and decided by the County Commissioners at such time and place, and with such notice to those interested, as said County Court shall order and direct. And any person or persons may remonstrate against said petition, and shall have the liberty to appear by themselves or counsel and be heard in relation thereto.

All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
THOMAS C. PERKINS,  
President of the Senate, pro tem.  
Approved June 23, 1847. CLARK BISSELL.

[No. 20.]  
An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the several clerks of the Superior and County Courts in this State may, and they are hereby authorized, to make all such orders of notice on petitions and writs returnable to either of said Courts for trial, to be held in any county in this State, on application of the plaintiff in such petitions and writs, as any judge of either of said Courts have now the power, or may hereafter have the power to make; and said orders of notice shall have the same force and effect as if the same had been made by said judge.

Sec. 2. Whenever, in any writ of partition returned to any Court in the State, the adverse party resides out of, or is absent from the State, said Court while in session, and the judge or clerk of any County or Superior Court in vacation, may on application of the plaintiff in such writ make such order relative to the notice to be given to the adverse party as he shall deem reasonable, which notice having been given and duly proved to said Court, may proceed to the hearing of said writ of partition at the first term, or may direct further notice to be given as said Court may judge proper.

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
CHARLES J. McCURDY,  
President of the Senate.  
Approved June 12, 1847. CLARK BISSELL.

[No. 21.]  
An Act in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the Times and Places of holding the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the town of Cornwall be and hereby is constituted a probate district, by the name of the District of Cornwall: Provided, that all matters and business begun and entered in the Court of Probate for the district of Litchfield shall be continued therein in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
CHARLES J. McCURDY,  
President of the Senate.  
Approved June 15, 1847. CLARK BISSELL.

[No. 22.]  
An Act in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the Times and Places of holding the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the town of Salisbury be, and hereby is, constituted a probate district, by the name of the District of Salisbury: Provided, that all matters and business begun or entered in the Court of Probate for the district of Sharon shall be completed therein in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
CHARLES J. McCURDY,  
President of the Senate.  
Approved June 16, 1847. CLARK BISSELL.

[No. 23.]  
An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the Times and Places of holding the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the town of Torrington be, and hereby is, constituted a probate district, by the name of the District of Torrington: Provided, that all matters of business begun or entered in the Court of Probate for the district of Litchfield shall be completed therein, in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
CHARLES J. McCURDY,  
President of the Senate.  
Approved June 16, 1847. CLARK BISSELL.

[No. 24.]  
An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act concerning Crimes and Punishments."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That whenever any ferry or ferrying place heretofore established and used or which shall be established and used, across any river or body of water, shall be by any change in the channel, bed or current of said river or body of water become dangerous or difficult of navigation, or difficult of access by the washing away or injuring the banks or landings of said ferry or the roads leading thereto, and if such change or any other has been or shall be discontinued, or abandoned, or the space of one year whereby the public travel is obstructed or incommoded—or whenever the public convenience and necessity shall require the establishment of a new ferry across any stream or body of water—on complaint thereof to the county court in the county in which such river or body of water is situated, or when it is the dividing line of two counties to the county court of either of said counties, the county court to which application is first made to possess the jurisdiction) by any person or persons, said court is hereby empowered and directed either by the county commissioners or otherwise to enquire into the matters alleged in said complaint—and in the public necessity and convenience of re-locating such ferry or establishing such new ferry, and on finding them to be true and that the public travel requires the accommodation, to cause such ferry or ferrying place to be fixed and re-located, or such new ferry to be established at such convenient and suitable place as will best promote the public interest and accommodate the public travel—and said court is hereby further empowered and directed to cause to be laid out and opened within such time as it shall direct, such roads or highways leading to such ferrying place so determined upon as shall be necessary to furnish suitable and convenient access thereto, which ferry or ferrying place being so established, and the roads leading thereto being so laid out by said court, the same shall be and remain a public ferry and public highways, and shall be respectively subject to all the provisions of law applicable to ferries and highways—which being done and the expense and cost thereof liquidated and allowed by said court, the same shall be paid by the inhabitants of the town or towns in which such ferry or highways shall respectively be situated in such sums or proportions respectively as said court shall direct, and execution may be granted against them therefor accordingly.

Sec. 2. Notice to all persons interested shall be given by affixing a copy of said complaint together with a copy of the citation on the post in the town or in each of the towns where such ferry is or may be situated or at which said roads may be required to be opened, at least twelve days before the sitting of the court to which the same is returnable, and said complaint and citation shall also be served on one or more of the Selectmen of the town or towns respectively in which said ferry or roads are or may be situated for the like time of twelve days before such sitting of said court.

Sec. 3. Whenever a ferry shall be re-located or newly established by order of the county court, it shall be the duty of the court to fix and establish

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
CHARLES J. McCURDY,  
President of the Senate.  
Approved June 5, 1847. CLARK BISSELL.

[No. 25.]  
An Act in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act concerning Crimes and Punishments."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, Any person who shall wilfully, wrongfully and maliciously injure or destroy any of the wires, posts, or other appurtenances employed in, or for, the construction, or use of any line of Electro Magnetic Telegraph which is already or may be hereafter erected within the limits of this State, or any person who shall aid, assist or encourage others therein, shall on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in a common jail for a term not exceeding six months, or by such fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the offence.

Sec. 2. Whenever a ferry shall be re-located or newly established by order of the county court, it shall be the duty of the court to fix and establish

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
CHARLES J. McCURDY,  
President of the Senate.

Approved June 22, 1847. CLARK BISSELL.

[No. 26.]  
An Act in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act concerning Crimes and Punishments."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, Every person who shall seduce, and commit fornication with any female under the age of twenty-one years, or who shall entice or take away any such female from her parent, guardian or residence for the above named purpose and be thereof duly convicted, shall for the first offence be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year and by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. Upon any subsequent conviction for a similar offence, the offender shall be punished either in the manner provided in the first section of this act, or by confinement in the state prison for a term not exceeding two years and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the offence.

Sec. 3. In all cases of seduction where the father of the female seduced is not living, or is incompetent to sustain an action therefor, the mother or guardian of such female may recover damages for loss of service or for such aggravation as may have attended the commission of the injury.

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
THOMAS C. PERKINS,  
President of the Senate, pro tem.  
Approved June 23, 1847. CLARK BISSELL.

[No. 27.]  
An Act to confirm Deeds and Bonds.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That all deeds and other conveyances of real estate, and instruments which purport to have been intended as bonds with conditions under seal, shall be valid as though the same had been sealed, Provided, That this act shall not affect any suit now pending.

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
CHARLES J. McCURDY,  
President of the Senate.  
Approved June 5, 1847. CLARK BISSELL.

[No. 28.]  
An Act to repeal an Act therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That an Act entitled "An Act in addition to an Act regulating the election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, Treasurer and Secretary," passed May session, 1846, is hereby repealed.

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
THOMAS C. PERKINS,  
President of the Senate, pro tem.  
Approved June 24, 1847. CLARK BISSELL.

[No. 29.]  
An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act providing for the appointment of Electors of President of the United States."

Whereas the Congress of the United States has passed an Act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform time for holding election for electors of President and Vice President in all the States in the Union," which act was approved on the twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1845, and is in the words following, to wit:—

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed on each State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November of the year in which they are to be appointed. Provided, that each State may by law provide for the filling of any vacancy or vacancies which may occur in its college of electors when such college meet to give its electoral vote.

And provided, also, when any State shall have held an election for the purpose of choosing electors and shall fail to make choice on the day aforesaid, then the electors may be appointed on a subsequent day in such manner as the State shall by law provide.

Now, therefore, to carry the same into execution, agreeably to the requirements thereof, be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That all existing provisions of law relative to the Electors' meeting now by law to be held quadrennially on the first Monday of November, and all proceedings previous and subsequent thereto and connected therewith shall be and hereby are made and declared to be in force and applicable to the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November of each year when by law such election is to be held.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, or with the act of Congress herein recited, are hereby repealed.

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
THOMAS C. PERKINS,  
President of the Senate, pro tem.  
Approved June 24, 1847. CLARK BISSELL.

[No. 30.]  
An Act in addition to an Act relating to Ferries.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That whenever any ferry or ferrying place heretofore established and used or which shall be established and used, across any river or body of water, shall be by any change in the channel, bed or current of said river or body of water become dangerous or difficult of navigation, or difficult of access by the washing away or injuring the banks or landings of said ferry or the roads leading thereto, and if such change or any other has been or shall be discontinued, or abandoned, or the space of one year whereby the public travel is obstructed or incommoded—or whenever the public convenience and necessity shall require the establishment of a new ferry across any stream or body of water—on complaint thereof to the county court in the county in which such river or body of water is situated, or when it is the dividing line of two counties to the county court of either of said counties, the county court to which application is first made to possess the jurisdiction) by any person or persons, said court is hereby empowered and directed either by the county commissioners or otherwise to enquire into the matters alleged in said complaint—and in the public necessity and convenience of re-locating such ferry or establishing such new ferry, and on finding them to be true and that the public travel requires the accommodation, to cause such ferry or ferrying place to be fixed and re-located, or such new ferry to be established at such convenient and suitable place as will best promote the public interest and accommodate the public travel—and said court is hereby further empowered and directed to cause to be laid out and opened within such time as it shall direct, such roads or highways leading to such ferrying place so determined upon as shall be necessary to furnish suitable and convenient access thereto, which ferry or ferrying place being so established, and the roads leading thereto being so laid out by said court, the same shall be and remain a public ferry and public highways, and shall be respectively subject to all the provisions of law applicable to ferries and highways—which being done and the expense and cost thereof liquidated and allowed by said court, the same shall be paid by the inhabitants of the town or towns in which such ferry or highways shall respectively be situated in such sums or proportions respectively as said court shall direct, and execution may be granted against them therefor accordingly.

Sec. 2. Notice to all persons interested shall be given by affixing a copy of said complaint together with a copy of the citation on the post in the town or in each of the towns where such ferry is or may be situated or at which said roads may be required to be opened, at least twelve days before the sitting of the court to which the same is returnable, and said complaint and citation shall also be served on one or more of the Selectmen of the town or towns respectively in which said ferry or roads are or may be situated for the like time of twelve days before such sitting of said court.

Sec. 3. Whenever a ferry shall be re-located or newly established by order of the county court, it shall be the duty of the court to fix and establish

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
CHARLES J. McCURDY,  
President of the Senate.

[No. 31.]  
An Act in addition to an Act relating to Ferries.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That whenever any ferry or ferrying place heretofore established and used or which shall be established and used, across any river or body of water, shall be by any change in the channel, bed or current of said river or body of water become dangerous or difficult of navigation, or difficult of access by the washing away or injuring the banks or landings of said ferry or the roads leading thereto, and if such change or any other has been or shall be discontinued, or abandoned, or the space of one year whereby the public travel is obstructed or incommoded—or whenever the public convenience and necessity shall require the establishment of a new ferry across any stream or body of water—on complaint thereof to the county court in the county in which such river or body of water is situated, or when it is the dividing line of two counties to the county court of either of said counties, the county court to which application is first made to possess the jurisdiction) by any person or persons, said court is hereby empowered and directed either by the county commissioners or otherwise to enquire into the matters alleged in said complaint—and in the public necessity and convenience of re-locating such ferry or establishing such new ferry, and on finding them to be true and that the public travel requires the accommodation, to cause such ferry or ferrying place to be fixed and re-located, or such new ferry to be established at such convenient and suitable place as will best promote the public interest and accommodate the public travel—and said court is hereby further empowered and directed to cause to be laid out and opened within such time as it shall direct, such roads or highways leading to such ferrying place so determined upon as shall be necessary to furnish suitable and convenient access thereto, which ferry or ferrying place being so established, and the roads leading thereto being so laid out by said court, the same shall be and remain a public ferry and public highways, and shall be respectively subject to all the provisions of law applicable to ferries and highways—which being done and the expense and cost thereof liquidated and allowed by said court, the same shall be paid by the inhabitants of the town or towns in which such ferry or highways shall respectively be situated in such sums or proportions respectively as said court shall direct, and execution may be granted against them therefor accordingly.

Sec. 2. Notice to all persons interested shall be given by affixing a copy of said complaint together with a copy of the citation on the post in the town or in each of the towns where such ferry is or may be situated or at which said roads may be required to be opened, at least twelve days before the sitting of the court to which the same is returnable, and said complaint and citation shall also be served on one or more of the Selectmen of the town or towns respectively in which said ferry or roads are or may be situated for the like time of twelve days before such sitting of said court.

Sec. 3. Whenever a ferry shall be re-located or newly established by order of the county court, it shall be the duty of the court to fix and establish

the rates of toll or ferrage which shall and may be taken at such ferry.

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
THOMAS C. PERKINS,  
President of the Senate, pro tem.  
Approved June 24, 1847. CLARK BISSELL.

[No. 32.]  
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